

RIPON AND PATELEY BRIDGE RURAL  
DISTRICT COUNCIL




# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

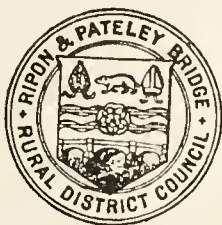
YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1950.



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RIPON AND PATELEY BRIDGE RURAL  
DISTRICT COUNCIL



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE  
YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1950.

**RIPON AND PATELEY BRIDGE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.**

**1950.**

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*Chairman of the Council :*

COUNCILLOR H. N. BOTTOMLEY, J.P.

*Vice-Chairman of the Council :*

COUNCILLOR H. LUPTON.

*Chairman of Health Committee :*

COUNCILLOR L. A. RICHMOND.

*Chairman of Water Committee :*

COUNCILLOR J. A. GILL, J.P.

*Members of the Health Committee :*

COUNCILLOR	H. N. BOTTOMLEY, J.P.	} <i>Ex-Officio.</i>
"	H. LUPTON,	
"	W. B. ALDON,	
"	REV. H. CHAMPION,	
"	A. E. DIXON,	
"	REV. A. EDWARDS-BESWICK,	
"	W. G. EGLIN,	
"	REV. W. A. R. GOSS,	
"	REV. H. E. HORTON,	
"	C. J. HUNT,	
"	G. T. NICHOLSON,	
"	H. A. PEARCE,	
"	J. G. PETTY,	
"	CAPT. T. F. POWELL, J.P.,	
"	L. A. RICHMOND,	
"	L. RILEY,	
"	J. K. ROGERS,	
"	F. SOWRAY,	
"	MRS. C. E. SUMMERSALL,	
"	A. THWAITES,	
"	F. W. WHITEHOUSE,	
"	F. P. WILKINSON,	
"	G. B. WOOD, J.P.,	
"	REV. W. H. WOODMASS.	

# **DIVISIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.**

*Divisional Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :*

N. V. HEPPLÉ, M.D., D.P.H.

*Assistant County Medical Officer and Assistant School Medical Officer :*

P. A. G. M. ASHMORE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

*Part-time Medical Officers at Ante-natal and Child Welfare Centres :*

GLADYS KAY, M.D., B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Resigned 30.4.50).

DOROTHY G. E. POTTER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

SYBIL D. BURTON, M.B., Ch.B. (Appointed 1.5.50).

*School Dentist :*

M. HATTAN, L.D.S.

*Health Visitors and School Nurses :*

M. J. WATSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

I. HARMAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

A. E. HIRST, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

A. LYALL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Resigned 22.7.50,  
Re-appointed 11.12.50).

*District Nurses and Midwives :*

G. HOWELLS, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Relief District Nurse-Midwife).

A. M. CHILD, S.R.N., S.C.M.

S. COLTMAN, S.C.M.

R. L. HOWELLS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

(M) G. M. LEWIS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

M. E. MILBOURN, S.C.M.

A. A. MITCHELL, S.C.M.

(H) M. J. RUSSELL, S.R.N. (Resigned 30.4.50).

G. A. SUMMERSALL, S.C.M.

(H) E. M. WADDINGHAM, S.R.N., S.C.M.

(M) — Midwifery only. (H) — Home Nursing only.

*Tuberculosis Health Visitor (Part-time) :*

C. S. WILKINSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

*Orthopaedic Nurse (Part-time) :*

A. M. M. SUGDEN, S.R.C.N., M.C.S.P.

*Mental Health Social Worker (Part-time) :*

M. LORD.

*Chief Clerk :*

L. R. WILKINSON.

*Clerical Staff :*

D. F. BELL.

J. BROCKLEBANK (Resigned 15.12.50).

B. GAULT (Resigned 28.2.50).

E. M. E. HEBDEN (Appointed 15.5.50).

C. L'ANSON (Appointed 11.12.50, commenced duties 18.12.50).

M. DAVISON (Appointed 11.12.50, commenced duties 1.1.51).

# **RIPON AND PATELEY BRIDGE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.**

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## **PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.**

### *Chief Sanitary Inspector :*

J. K. WALTON, Cert. R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Diplomas of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspector of Nuisances (1920) and Inspector of Meat and Other Foods (1920).

### *Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector :*

W. T. BECKWITH, Cert. S.I.B., M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Diploma of R.S.I. and S.I.J.E.B. Sanitary Inspector (1935).

Diploma of R.S.I. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods (1936).

### *Additional Sanitary Inspector :*

C. D. HUNTER, Cert. S.I.B., A.R.San.I.

Diploma of R.S.I. and S.I.J.E.B. Sanitary Inspector (1945).

Diploma of R.S.I. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods (1947).

### *Clerical Staff :*

P. FAULKNER,

B. MANN (H.M. Forces, August, 1950).

J. CLAYTON,

G. STEPHENSON (H.M. Forces),

N. W. KIRK,

F. LIGHT (Appointed October, 1950).

### *Rodent Operative :*

M. ATKINSON.

### *Assistant Rodent Operative :*

B. CLARKE (Commenced Sept., 1950).

RIPON AND PATELEY BRIDGE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the year ended 31st December, 1950.

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE RURAL DISTRICT  
COUNCIL OF RIPON AND PATELEY BRIDGE.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my fourth Annual Report which deals with the work of your Health Department for the year 1950.

The results of work in the fields of preventive medicine and sanitation are rarely rapid or dramatic. The present state of health of the community is a result of the persistent work of health departments and allied agencies over the last seventy-five years. Individual items of progress may appear to be insignificant, yet each contributes to the sum total of community health. Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health are, therefore, documents of great value to those who wish to assess such progress and to compare present conditions with previous ones. The various figures given provide the only reliable yardstick by which the results of our work can be measured.

The Report is once more planned in accordance with the suggestions of the Ministry of Health Circular, and gives details of the vital statistics of your area, of the varied work of your Health Department, and of health services provided for the district by other authorities. The sections dealing with food, sanitation and housing have as usual been written by your Sanitary Inspector, whose long experience has made him an expert in these matters.

Much work still requires to be done on those basic necessities of healthy living, housing, water supplies and sewage disposal. Your Department will continue to do its best in these matters, in spite of the present difficult conditions.

I must once again thank the Chairman and Members of the Council and my brother officers for continued help and kindness.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

N. V. HEPPLER,

Medical Officer of Health.



**SECTION A.****Statistics :**

Registrar General's estimate of population (mid. 1950)	..	12,580
Area (in acres)	.. .. .	124,861
Number of inhabited houses	.. .. .	3,733
Rateable value (1st April, 1950)	.. .. .	£86,489
Sum represented by a penny rate 1950-51	.. .. .	£346
Number of Parishes	.. .. .	40

**SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.**

Ripon and Pateley Bridge Rural District is a large area consisting of the Old Ripon Rural area together with the Pateley Bridge Rural District.

The former consists of low lying land around Ripon City, while the latter embraces the upper parts of Nidderdale together with the extensive surrounding tracts of high land. It contains the town of Pateley Bridge.

The whole area is agricultural in character.

**EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1950.**

<b>Live Births :</b>					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	174	83	91
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	11	5	6
					---	---	---
Total	..	..	..	..	185	88	97
					---	---	---

Crude Birth rate per 1,000 population : 14.62. Adjusted : 15.64.

**Comparability Factor** 1.07.

**Still Births.**

					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	3	2	1
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
					---	---	---
Total	..	..	..	..	3	2	1
					---	---	---

Still birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births : 15.95.

					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Deaths	..	..	..	..	143	81	62

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population : 11.36.

Adjusted Death Rate : 10.68.

**Comparability Factor** 0.94.

**Maternal Mortality :**

					<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 total births</i>		
Puerperal Sepsis	..	..	..	..	0	..	0.00	
Other Maternal Causes	..	..	..	..	0	..	0.00	
					<hr/>		<hr/>	
					0		0.00	
					<hr/>		<hr/>	
					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	9	5	..	4
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	-	-	..	-
					9	5	..	4
					<hr/>		<hr/>	

**Infantile Mortality during first 4 weeks of life :**

					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	7	5	2
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
					---	---	---
Total	..	..	..	..	7	5	2
					---	---	---



Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :

All Infants per 1,000 live births .. .. .	48.64
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate births .. .. .	51.72
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate births .. .. .	0.00
Deaths from Measles (all ages) .. .. .	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) .. .. .	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) .. .. .	0
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) .. .. .	17

### NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS.

#### Births.

The crude birth rate is multiplied by the Comparability Factor in order to obtain a standardised rate which is comparable with standardised rates for other areas. The adjusted rate of 15.64 compares with 15.8 for England and Wales and is higher than the figure of 13.8 for 1949.

#### Deaths.

The crude rate of 11.36 has again to be adjusted for comparability. The standardised death rate of 10.68 compares with a rate of 11.6 for the whole Country and 11.68 for 1949.

Heart diseases accounted for 47 deaths, of which 23 were ascribed to disease of the coronary arteries or angina pectoris. The condition has been shown to affect particularly those who work with their brains rather than with their hands. It carries off many professional and administrative people who can ill be spared by the community, and remains a challenge to preventive medicine.

The other important causes of mortality in numerical importance were vascular lesions of the nervous system, cancer, and respiratory disease.

#### Natural Increase of population.

The number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 42.

#### Infantile Mortality.

Nine deaths occurred of children under 1 year of age, and seven of these were in the dangerous first month of life. Thus the infantile mortality rate of 48.64 is slightly higher than in 1949 (41.99) and compares with a rate of 29.8 for the whole country.

The following table gives the ages at death of these children :—

TABLE I.

					Male	Female	Total
Days	0— 1	..	..	..	4	1	5
	— 7	..	..	..	1	1	2
	—14	..	..	..	-	-	-
	—31	..	..	..	-	-	-
Months	— 6	..	..	..	-	2	2
	—12	..	..	..	-	-	-
Total under 1 year .. .. .					5	4	9

The causes of death in the first week were :—

Prematurity .. .. .	5
Developmental abnormality .. .. .	2

The causes of death in the older infants were :—

Intussusception .. .. .	1
Hirschprung Disease .. .. .	1

Of the five premature infants who died, two were born at home and three in hospital.

#### Maternal Mortality.

For the second year running, there were no maternal deaths in the Rural District.

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

## REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURN.

TABLE II.

<i>Diseases</i>	1950		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory .. .. .	2	2	4
2. Tuberculosis, other .. .. .	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease .. .. .	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria .. .. .	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough .. .. .	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections .. .. .	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .	-	-	-
8. Measles .. .. .	-	-	-
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases .. .. .	-	-	-
10. Malignant Neoplasm, stomach .. .. .	1	1	8
11. Malignant Neoplasm, lung, Bronchus .. .. .	2	-	2
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast .. .. .	-	1	1
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus .. .. .	-	1	1
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	6	5	11
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia .. .. .	-	-	-
16. Diabetes .. .. .	1	1	2
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System .. .. .	6	14	20
18. Coronary Disease, Angina .. .. .	15	8	23
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease .. .. .	-	2	2
20. Other Heart Disease .. .. .	13	11	24
21. Other Circulatory Disease .. .. .	5	4	9
22. Influenza .. .. .	-	1	1
23. Pneumonia .. .. .	-	3	3
24. Bronchitis .. .. .	10	-	10
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System .. .. .	1	-	1
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .. .. .	-	-	-
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea .. .. .	1	-	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis .. .. .	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate .. .. .	1	-	1
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion .. .. .	-	-	-
31. Congenital Malformations .. .. .	1	2	3
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases .. .. .	12	5	17
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents .. .. .	1	-	1
34. All other accidents .. .. .	1	1	2
35. Suicide .. .. .	2	-	2
36. Homicide and Operations of War .. .. .	-	-	-
	81	62	143

Birth Rates, Civilian Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case Rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1950. Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

TABLE III.

	England and Wales	126 C.B.s. and great towns (inc. London)	148 smaller towns Resident Pop. 25,000—50,000 1931 Census	London Adm. County	Ripon & Pateley Bridge R.D.
<b>Births.</b>		Rates per 1,000	home pop	ulation	
Live Births	15.8	17.6	16.7	17.8	15.64
Still Births	0.37	0.45	0.38	0.36	0.23
<b>Deaths.</b>					
All causes	11.6	12.3	11.6	11.8	11.36
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.36	0.42	0.33	0.39	0.31
Influenza	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.08
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio- myelitis and (including Polioenceph- alitis)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
Pneumonia	0.46	0.49	0.45	0.48	0.23
<b>Notifications (Corrected)</b>					
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Meningococcal Infection	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
Scarlet Fever	1.50	1.56	1.61	1.23	0.55
Whooping Cough	3.60	3.97	3.15	3.21	4.05
Diphtheria	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
Erysipelas	0.17	0.19	0.16	0.17	0.47
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	—	—	0.00
Measles	8.39	8.76	8.36	6.57	2.14
Pneumonia	0.70	0.77	0.61	0.50	0.95
Acute Poliomyelitis inc. Polio- encephalitis)					
Paralytic	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.08	0.23
Non- paralytic	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.00
Food Poisoning	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.25	0.32
<b>Deaths.</b>		Rates per 1,000 live births			
All causes under 1 year of age	29.8(a)	33.8	29.4	26.3	48.6
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.0	0.00
<b>Notifications (Corrected)</b>		Rates per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births			
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	5.81	7.43	4.33	6.03	5.32

(a) — Per 1,000 related live births.

**Table III—continued.**

Maternal Mortality in England and Wales.

International List No. and cause	Rates per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births	Rates per million women aged 15-44	Ripon & Pateley Bridge R.D.
651 Abortion with sepsis .. ..	0.09	7	0.00
650,652 other abortion .. ..	0.05	4	
640-649, 670-678. Complication of pregnancy and delivery .. ..	0.54		
681. Sepsis of childbirth and the puerperium .. ..	0.03		
680, 682-689. Other complications of the puerperium .. ..	0.15		

**SECTION B.****GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.****Public Health Officers of the Authority.**

The Medical Officer of Health serves Ripon Corporation in a similar capacity, and is the Divisional Medical Officer for the County Council.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector also acts as Engineer and Cleansing Superintendent. There is a Deputy, and an additional Sanitary Inspector.

**HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE RURAL  
DISTRICT COUNCIL.****Mortuary.**

The Council provides a mortuary and post-mortem room at Pateley Bridge. Two bodies were admitted during 1950. The average length of stay was three days.

By arrangements with Ripon Corporation the Council also has the use of the City Mortuary situated at Skellbank.

**National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47.**

No action was taken under this legislation during the year.

**HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL.****School Health Service.**

The Medical Officer of Health is also Divisional School Medical Officer. Dr. Ashmore is Assistant School Medical Officer. Routine school medical inspections are carried out and also examinations of special cases. School nurses visit the schools regularly. Minor Ailments Clinics are held at Alma House, Ripon, every morning from Monday to Friday, and at the Secondary Modern School, Pateley Bridge, every Friday morning. Specialist clinics for orthopaedic, paediatric, ophthalmic, and ear, nose and throat cases are also provided.

### Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

A weekly ante-natal and post-natal clinic is held at Alma House, Ripon. Two clinics monthly are also held in the Methodist Buildings, Pateley Bridge.

### Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

The Rural District is completely covered by Domiciliary midwives.

### Child Welfare Service.

A weekly welfare centre is held in Ripon, a fortnightly centre in Pateley Bridge, and a monthly centre in Summerbridge. The Voluntary Associations continue to give valuable help.

### Care of Premature Babies in the Home.

Premature babies, by reason of their small size and frailty, are especially liable to die during the first weeks after birth. A special cot and other equipment is provided which can be taken quickly to the home on request from the doctor or midwife. Two members of the public health nursing staff have been specially trained at the Sorrento Maternity Home, Birmingham, in the care of these infants, and are available to give expert assistance.

### Health Visiting.

Three Health Visitors work in the Rural District. These officers provide advice and help to mothers and sick or aged persons. They provide information for Hospitals, Doctors, and Clinics.

### Home Nursing Services.

Six district nurses work in the Rural District. A relief District Nurse-Midwife has been appointed.

### Home Help Service.

Where possible, Home Helps are provided in suitable cases. There are, unfortunately, still many villages where no home help is available owing to shortage of staff.

### Mental Health.

Supervision and care are provided for mental defectives. Case histories and background reports are provided in cases of mental illness on request from Mental Hospitals. A Mental Health Social Worker is employed.

### Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care.

The various officers of the Local Health Authority and the officers of the Rural District Health Department co-operate closely in respect of this work. The County provides residential accommodation at Allhallowgate, Ripon. A Tuberculosis Visitor does valuable work.

### Ambulance Service.

The County Ambulance Depot is at Harrogate. Both in Pateley Bridge and Ripon, however, the Local Divisions of the St. John Ambulance Brigade continue to operate an efficient service as agents of the County Council.

The Ambulance Officer at Pateley Bridge has kindly supplied the following details of the work done during the year :—

Mileage .. .. .	.. .. .	18,583
Number of cases conveyed .. .. .	.. .. .	1,074
Drivers time (in hours) .. .. .	.. .. .	1,777
Attendants time (in hours) .. .. .	.. .. .	866



### Immunisation against Diphtheria.

This was carried out during the year by private practitioners, by the School Medical Service, and at Infant Welfare Centres.

The following table shows the position in the Division at 31st December, 1950 :—

Year of Birth	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1941—45	1936—40	Total
No. immunised	4	121	209	225	235	846	1019	2619
Estimated mid year population 1950	336	312	367	352	356	1642	1384	749
	1723					3026		
Percentage Immunised	46.08					61.96		55.99

These figures show a welcome increase in the proportion of children immunised as compared with the previous year. It is most important that the effort should be maintained by all concerned if the present virtual absence of diphtheria morbidity is to continue.

### Vaccination.

Details of vaccination arrangements are sent by the Department to parents of all children soon after birth.

The number of vaccinations performed by general practitioners or medical officers of the Division during 1950 is shown below.

Born in years	1950	1946—1949	1936—1945	Before 1936	Total
Number vaccinated	89	87	15	12	203
Number re-vaccinated	—	1	9	19	29

Estimated live births in area during 12 months ended 30th June, 1951—324.  
Vaccination rate for infants — 27.4%

### Venereal Diseases.

A Social Worker is employed who works in close co-operation with the Special Treatment Clinics serving the area, undertaking contact tracing and preventive work.

## HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD.

### Infectious Diseases.

The District is served by the Thistle Hill Hospital, Knaresborough.

### Smallpox.

Accommodation is provided by the Board as required.

### General Hospitals.

The Rural District is served by the Hospitals at Ripon and Harrogate. The Leeds Hospitals are also within reach.

### Sanatoria.

The Board provides Sanatoria at Scotton Banks, Middleton-in-Wharfedale, and Aysgarth.

### Maternity Hospitals.

The district is served by the Maternity Hospitals at Ripon and Harrogate.

## SECTION C.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

## Nuisance Inspections.

Total No. of Inspections made in 1950 for Nuisances only	..	329
"    "    Nuisances found during 1950 ..	..	315
"    "    Nuisances in hand from 1949 ..	..	15
"    "    Nuisances abated during 1950 ..	..	311

Notices served (informal)—291.	Complied with—291.
"    "    (statutory)—7.	Complied with— 7.

Nuisances.	Found.	Abated.
Full ashpits .. .. .	12	12
Defective and stopped eavespouts .. .. .	61	58
"    "    fallpipes .. .. .	42	41
Accumulation of refuse .. .. .	4	4
Defective roofs .. .. .	28	25
"    drains .. .. .	9	9
"    ashpits .. .. .	1	1
Dirty houses .. .. .	3	3
Stopped drains .. .. .	25	25
Defective water closets .. .. .	16	13
Insufficient drainage .. .. .	7	7
Defective yard surfaces .. .. .	3	2
"    ventilating shafts .. .. .	6	6
Damp walls .. .. .	31	22
Animals .. .. .	4	4
Other nuisances .. .. .	52	47
Untrapped sink wastes .. .. .	26	22
	<u>330</u>	<u>311</u>

## Regulated Buildings, Trades, etc.

	No. in District	No. on Register	Total No. inspections made	General Conditions	Legal Proceedings (if any)
Common Lodging Houses	—	—	—		
Hses. let in lodgings ..	—	—	—		
Canal Boats ..	—	—	—		
Knacker's Yards ..	2	2	58	Good	Nil
Tents, Vans & Sheds ..	—	—	—		
Offensive Trades					
(Please specify kind) ..	—	—	—		
Have the Council declared any other processes to be offensive trades? No.					

## Drainage and Sewage.

Particulars of any sewer extensions during 1950 : " On site " disposal works at Birstwith, Copt Hewick, for new Council Houses.

Details of any portion of district still requiring :—

(a) Sewering ; Several Villages.

(b) Improvement of defective sewers : Several villages.

No. of houses not connected to sewers and reasons why not so connected :—

Not known—all outlying areas where no sewer exists.



### Sewage Disposal Works.

Particulars of any extensions made during 1950 — NIL.

Any inadequacy of sewage disposal works? Yes—several villages at present under review.

Any complaints from the Rivers Board? One—Shaw Mills S.D.W.

### Closet Accommodation.

Total No. of dwelling houses in district :—3752 (including combined houses and shops).

No. of Closets in :—	PRIVIES					Pails or Tubs	Other	Total
	Water Closets	Waste Water Closets	With open middens	With covered middens				
(a) Dwelling houses	1574	—	532	678	545			3329
(b) Factories ..	68				8			76
(c) Shops ..	44				6			50
(d) Hotels & Public Houses ..	58				13			71
(e) Business Premises	8							8
(f) Public Conveniences	6							6
(g) Schools ..	51				45			96
(h) Other Premises	—							—

During the year 16 applications for the conversion of privies to water closets have been considered by the Council, and grants have been paid to the owners under the provisions of Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Sewage disposal schemes have been built for the new Council Houses erected at Clint, and a scheme is under consideration for houses in course of erection at Darley.

New properties built during the year, in areas which are not sewered have been provided with septic tanks completed to specifications laid down by the Council.

The various sewage disposal works in your area have been regularly maintained by whole and part time attendants, there have been few complaints, and these have been dealt with as they have been found or notified.

The following is a detailed report on the drainage and sewerage of the parishes in your area.

**Aldfield.** A sewer runs through the village to a small Sewage Disposal Works consisting of a sedimentation tank and filter which is adequate for the present number of houses. The effluent discharges into a small stream in Spa Gill Wood which eventually joins the River Skell.

**Azerley.** The hamlet of Azerley comprises only the Chase, and a few farms each of which has an adequate drainage system.

There is a sewer in the village of Galphay, but it is in bad condition, and discharges into a stream at the entrance of the village in Galphay Lane, without treatment. A new sewer and disposal works is required for the village. A scheme which was prepared in 1935 by the Engineers to the Council, has been brought forward for consideration.

There is no proper sewer in the village of Mickley. Most of the house drainage delivers into septic tanks and cesspools. At the west end of the village there is a drain taking various properties and discharging into the River Ure. As in the case of Galphay a new scheme is required for the village, and one which was prepared in 1935 has been brought forward for consideration.

**Bewerley.** The village is sewered and discharges into the main Pateley Bridge sewer. The sewage carried is treated at Glasshouses Sewage Disposal Works. The remainder of the parish is very scattered, and no public sewer is available. Treatment in this area is effected by septic tanks and cesspools.

**Birstwith.** There is no public sewer in the parish of Birstwith and disposal of drainage is effected by means of septic tanks and cesspools.

**Bishop Monkton.** This village is sewered throughout and has a sprinkler system of disposal works with the effluent discharging to a stream which eventually joins the River Ure. There has been an increase in the volume of the effluent in recent years and the works are now working at full capacity.

**Bishop Thornton.** There is no public sewer in the village of Bishop Thornton. A small "on site" scheme constructed to dispose of drainage from the new Council houses is working satisfactorily.

The village of Shaw Mills is sewered to a small disposal works with a mechanical sprinkler. These works cannot be regarded as satisfactory owing to the large volume of trade effluent discharged from local industry. Negotiations with the owners of the industry concerned for the enlargement of the works or separate treatment of the trade effluent are at present in progress.

**Bridge Hewick.** This parish consists of a few farms and farm workers' cottages. Some of the properties join the Copt Hewick sewer. The new houses erected by the Council are provided with a septic tank and filter which gives adequate treatment.

**Clint.** The drainage of the Burnt Yates portion of this parish is collected by a drain which discharges on to land on the slope towards Shaw Mills. The village requires properly sewerage and providing with a disposal works.

The portion of the parish from the fork of the road to Birstwith to the District boundary also requires sewerage. The houses erected by the Council are provided with a septic tank and filter which gives adequate treatment.

A new "on site" scheme has been constructed to serve the new Council Houses erected in 1950.

**Clotherholme.** The most populous portion of this parish is in the Lark Hill area near to the City of Ripon boundary. It is served by a very good sewer laid during the 1914—1918 war and taken over from the War Department. The disposal is by two small sedimentation tanks from which the effluent runs on to land areas and thence to the banks of the River Laver. It is not a very efficient disposal works. The tanks were originally part of a fish hatchery and were converted to sedimentation tanks, and the land areas are of insufficient size.

**Copt Hewick.** The drainage of the major portion of the parish of Copt Hewick passes into an old sewer which appears to have been constructed for both land and house drainage and which passes through part of the parish of Bridge Hewick, discharging on the north-east side of Hewick Bridge. A new sewer and a disposal works is required for this village. A scheme was being prepared at the time of the outbreak of the war but was not proceeded with.

The Council's Engineer has been instructed to prepare a scheme for the disposal of sewage in this area, in conjunction with a scheme for the parish of Sharow.

**Dacre.** The village is sewered along with a portion of the parish of Hartwith to a Sewage Disposal Works at Dacre. The works are comprised of sedimentation tanks and sprinklers. The size of the works is such that they are only just capable of dealing with the amount of sewage received even when maintained at the greatest possible efficiency. The portion known as Dacre Village is not sewered.

A scheme for the enlargement of these works is in course of preparation by the Council's Engineer.

**Eavestone.** This parish is composed mainly of agricultural holdings. It is very scattered and has no public sewer.

**Fountains Earth.** The village of Lofthouse is the most populous part of the parish. It is a compact village on the side and at the foot of the hill. It is sewered and has a small disposal works with a sprinkler filter which is just capable of dealing with the present drainage.

**Givendale.** This parish has no village and the farms have their own drainage system.

**Grantley.** There is no public sewer in the village of Grantley. Sewage disposal is effected by means of septic tanks.

**Grewelthorpe.** The village of Grewelthorpe is sewered throughout and has two disposal works, the larger being at the south end of the village. The works are comprised of sedimentation tanks and land treatment and have been in operation for many years. Owing to the increased volume of sewage, the land is becoming sick, and your Council have been advised that conversion to mechanical filtration is now necessary.

**Hartwith-cum-Winsley.** The most populous parts of the parish are Low Laithe and Summerbridge. They are sewered and discharge at Dacre Sewage Disposal Works.

**High and Low Bishopside.** The town of Pateley Bridge is sewered and along with the sewage of Bewerley and Glasshouses, treatment is given at a new disposal works on the banks of the River Nidd below Glasshouses.

The small village of Wath above Pateley Bridge is drained and sewered to a Sewage Disposal Works constructed in 1936 with sprinkler filters.

**Kirkby Malzeard.** This village is sewered throughout and the sewage is treated by sedimentation and land filtration in a works about a mile from the village on land near Kex Beck. These have been in operation for many years and owing to the increased volume of sewage the land is becoming sick, and your Council have been advised that conversion to mechanical filtration is now necessary.

**Laverton.** This village is badly drained. There is an old drain collecting a portion of the drainage of the village which eventually reaches the River Laver; there is no treatment. The village requires to be sewered and a disposal works provided.

**Lindrick-with-Studley Royal and Fountains.** There is no defined village in this parish. The drainage of Studley Royal is dealt with by septic tanks treatment as is also the property in the area near and including Fountains Hall. The effluent eventually is discharged into the River Skell.

**Littlethorpe.** There is no public sewer for any part of Littlethorpe. Most of the houses are drained to septic tanks, the effluent going either to the land, to St. Helen's Gutter, or to the canal. Littlethorpe is a large and scattered parish and is divided by the Ripon-Harrogate road. The village lies to the east of this road, to the west there are only farms.

**Markenfield Hall.** This parish comprises the Hall and several agricultural cottages. It has its own private drainage system which is satisfactory.

**Markington-with-Wallerthwaite.** A sewer runs throughout the village of Markington and terminates in a disposal works on the bank of the stream below Ingerthorpe. Disposal is by means of sedimentation and land filtration. There is no sewer to take the drainage of the hamlet of Ingerthorpe, and as this hamlet is now supplied with pressure water from the new Markington supply a sewer would be a great advantage. There is a sewer and a small disposal works which serves the houses on the south side of Dove Bank. The properties comprising the Rose and Crown Hotel, the Stationmaster's house and railway station and about another dozen dwellings depend upon cesspools for disposing of their drainage. This is unsatisfactory and a small sewage disposal works is desirable. The Markington works, by reason of the increased volume of sewage now require modernisation.

**Menwith-with-Darley.** This is a long straggling parish. The village has no public sewer. The provision of sewers and disposal works is necessary as undoubtedly much of the drainage of the village finds its way into the stream of the River Nidd. A small "on site" scheme is to be provided for the new Council houses in course of erection.

**Newby-with-Mulwith.** This parish is comprised of Newby Hall and adjacent farms. It has its own sewage disposal system.

**North Stainley and Sleningford.** There is an old sewer running through this village which was evidently laid to take house drainage. It is in part unjointed and laid in or above an old Roman drain. It terminates in a tank, but owing to the amount of top water taken by the sewer it is often washed out in winter time. A new sewer and sewage disposal works would greatly improve the position.

**Nunwick-cum-Howgrave.** This is an agricultural parish with no village, and consists of only a few farms. It is not sewered. The new houses erected by the Council are provided with a septic tank and filter, which gives efficient treatment.

**Sawley.** There is no proper sewer in the village of Sawley. A system of very old drains running into tanks and thence to the stream comprises the drainage of the village. In some parts the drains open into ditches and run open through fields back into drains again. The village requires a sewer and sewage disposal works.

**Sharow.** The sewer at Sharow is a very old one. There were no inspection chambers on the length down the village street until about six years ago when it was opened at the bottom of the village and a chamber constructed where the overflow from one of the village water supplies discharges into it. It flows through a small catch pit and thence into the River Ure. The Council's Engineer is preparing a scheme to discharge the sewage from this parish into the Ripon Corporation sewer.

**Skelding.** This is an agricultural parish where each property deals with its own drainage.



**Skelton.** There is a sewer throughout the village of Skelton which discharges into a disposal works consisting of a sedimentation tank and land areas. These areas have a clay sub-soil and do not allow of a great deal of filtration. The effluent is discharged into a gutter which joins the River Ure. The Council's Engineer has been instructed to prepare a scheme for the modernisation of these works.

**Stonebeck Down.** The village of Ramsgill has no proper sewer or disposal works, drainage being treated by individual septic tanks before discharging into a stream which is a tributary of the River Nidd.

**Stonebeck Up.** The village of Middlesmoor is sewered to a disposal works consisting of sedimentation tanks and mechanical sprinkler filter. The works are situated below the village and are sufficient for the present population. It is not expected that there will be a large increase in the number of houses in this village.

**Studley Roger.** The drainage of this village is at present maintained by the Aldfield Estate Company. It is not a modern system, and it discharges on to land between the village and the River Skell. It could, with great advantage, be properly sewered and disposal works provided.

**Sutton Grange.** This is a small parish comprising a few farms and farm workers' cottages. The properties deal with their own drainage.

**Thornthwaite-with-Padside.** This is a scattered agricultural parish. It is not sewered.

**Thruscross.** This is a scattered agricultural parish. It is not sewered.

**Warsill.** This is a scattered parish. It is not sewered.

**Winksley.** The village of Winksley has no proper sewer. Its drainage goes eventually towards the River Laver. It is a small compact village and should be dealt with fairly easily. The new Council Houses erected by the Council are provided with a septic tank and filter, which gives efficient treatment.

## RIVERS AND STREAMS.

With the exception of Thornton Beck at Shaw Mills, there has been no pollution of rivers and streams in the district.

## WATER.

The District is traversed by four large trunk mains owned by Bradford, Leeds, Harrogate and Ripon Corporations. The parishes through which these trunk mains pass have a right of supply from them under the various Local Water Acts. In the case of the three latter mains this right is enjoyed by many parishes. The remainder of the area, is well supplied by individual schemes most of which are owned and maintained by the Council.

There has been no shortage of water during the year.

In order to bring water to the greatest possible portion of the district, and to co-ordinate all individual supplies, a Regional Scheme has been prepared by the Council's Engineer. This scheme has been examined in principle by the responsible Engineer of the Ministry of Health, but his observations have not been received.

The necessity for the Regional scheme has been stressed by the Council who are making every endeavour to secure its commencement.

Samples of the various supplies in the area have been taken and the following table shows numbers and results.

PARISH	Total Sample Taken	RESULTS.					
		Supply		Type		Bacteriological	
		Public	Private	Bact'l gcl	Chemical	Satis.	Unsatis.
AZERLEY	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
BEWERLEY	2	2	-	2	-	2	-
BIRSTWITH	6	-	6	3	3	1	2
BISHOP MONKTON	2	2	-	1	1	1	-
BISHOP THORNTON	3	1	2	3	-	2	-
CLINT	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
COPT HEWICK	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
DACRE	4	1	3	3	1	1	-
FOUNTAINS EARTH	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
GREWELTHORPE	4	4	-	2	2	2	-
HIGH & LOW BISHOPSIDE	3	3	-	2	1	1	-
HARTWITH	2	2	-	2	-	2	-
KIRKBY MALZEARD	2	2	-	1	1	1	-
LAVERTON	2	2	-	2	-	2	-
LITTLETHORPE	2	-	2	2	-	2	-
MARKINGTON	2	2	-	1	1	1	-
DARLEY	4	2	2	4	-	2	-
NORTH STAINLEY	3	1	2	1	2	-	2
SAWLEY	2	2	-	2	-	2	-
STONEBECK DOWN	2	-	2	2	-	2	-
STONEBECK UP	3	1	2	2	1	2	1
STUDLEY ROGER	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
THRUSCROSS	2	-	2	2	-	-	-
WARSILL	2	-	2	1	1	1	1
WINKSLEY	2	1	1	2	-	1	-
TOTAL	61	35	26	47	14	25	6

**Aldfield.** The village is supplied privately with a piped water supply by the Aldfield Estate Company from the Leeds trunk main. There are twelve houses with water piped into the houses. None are supplied by standpipes.

**Bewerley.** This parish, in that portion adjoining High and Low Bishopside has a good piped water supply from the Eagle Hall Reservoir. There are 40 houses with water piped in and none served by standpipes.

**Birstwith.** The water to the village of Birstwith is principally supplied privateley from the Swarcliffe Estate. A 3 inch main laid almost to the South Eastern boundary of the parish has a connection to the Swarcliffe pipe. This was made during the late war in case of emergency but is not ordinarily used. There are no houses with piped supplies from a public water main nor any on standpipes.

**Bishop Monkton.** The water supply ordinarily used is from a reservoir at Dove Bank into which water from a borehole is pumped. It is fairly hard water. At times of a breakdown of the machinery, water from an overflowing well (formerly the village water supply) can be turned into the main, but this is of insufficient altitude to adequately supply the village. There are 143 houses with water piped in and none supplied by standpipes.

**Bishop Thornton.** The upper portion of Bishop Thornton is supplied in detail by connections to both Leeds and Harrogate trunk mains. The Council have laid a 3 inch cast iron main from the Leeds trunk main to serve the 14 newly erected Airey houses. The village of Shaw Mills is dependent on wells for its water supply. Nine houses have water piped in, and none are supplied from standpipes.

**Bridge Hewick.** The hamlet is supplied from the Ripon Corporation supply. Fourteen houses have water piped in. None are supplied by standpipes.

**Clint.** There is a considerable residential area on the Hampsthwaite and Birstwith roads which is supplied from the Leeds trunk main. The village of Burnt Yates is supplied from wells. Fifty-five houses are on public mains. None are supplied by standpipes.

**Clotherholme.** This parish is supplied in detail from the Ripon Corporation supply, there are 44 houses with water piped in, and none on standpipes.

**Copt Hewick.** The parish has a water supply from Ripon City, and thirty-five houses have piped supplies inside.

**Daere.** The water supply to this parish is from wells and springs, and these have not always been found reliable. There have been shortages particularly at the high levels. No houses are supplied from public mains. A scheme has been prepared to supply the village of Daere from the new borehole at Summerbridge. This will eventually form part of the longer Regional Scheme.

**Eavestone.** The parish is composed entirely of agricultural holdings and has no public water supply.

**Fountains Earth.** The village of Lofthouse is the most populous part of the parish. It has a piped water supply from a small reservoir in land above the village which is filled by gravitation from springs in the hills. Forty-two houses have water piped in, and two are supplied by standpipes.

**Galphay.** Water is supplied from a privately owned well in a field which is slightly higher than the greater part of the village. This does not allow of all houses being supplied in the first floor rooms, and some few houses are too high for the supply to reach them in pipes. A scheme has been approved by the Ministry of Health to supply this village from the Ripon City trunk main, and is to be commenced next year.

**Givendale.** This is an agricultural parish, and is now supplied by the Ripon Corporation.

**Grantley.** This parish is supplied by the Grantley Estate Water supply. It has no houses supplied from public mains.



**Grewelthorpe.** The village of Grewelthorpe is supplied from a small reservoir at Bramley Cottage which is filled by the collection of springs in nearby land. Eighty-five houses have water piped on and five are supplied from standpipes.

**Hartwith-cum-Winsley.** 21 Council houses are supplied from a pipe which is in turn supplied by arrangement with a neighbouring owner through a small reservoir. The remaining part of the parish is supplied privately from springs in hills above the village and other privately owned sources. Boring operations have been completed on a source of water to supply the village of Summerbridge. A scheme to supply the village of Summerbridge has been forwarded to the Ministry of Health.

**High and Low Bishopside.** The water supply to the town of Pateley Bridge is from two sources, Quarry Lane Reservoir filled from springs in the hill to the North of Pateley Bridge, and the Eagle Hall Reservoir from the level below Greenhow Hill. The water for the village of Glasshouses is from an open reservoir privately owned, above the village. The source is somewhat uncertain, as it appears to be gathered in the hills above, and probably collects springs on the way down. The hamlet of Wath has a pressure supply of water privately owned. The number of houses with water piped in and from public mains is 245 and 3 with standpipe supply.

**Kirkby Malzeard.** The water supply is from underground spring collection into a small covered reservoir at Kexmoor from whence it is piped into the village a distance of about two miles. In periods of drought, there is insufficient water to supply all the needs of the village. At the lower extremity of the main a connection has been made to the Leeds trunk main. The number of houses piped inside is 110 with 25 supplied from standpipes.

**Laverton.** There is no public water main supplying any premises in the parish of Laverton. The parish is essentially agricultural, and many farms are very isolated. These have their own private supplies.

**Lindrick-with-Studley Royal and Fountains.** The water supply in this parish is by private arrangement by the Ripon Corporation with Aldfield Estate Co. 16 houses have water piped inside, and none are on standpipes.

**Littlethorpe.** The portion of the village nearest to Ripon is supplied in detail with water by the Ripon Corporation, and the remainder of the village depends upon wells for its supply. The number of houses with water piped inside is 33. There are no standpipes. A scheme is under consideration to extend the Ripon Corporation supply to include the remainder of the village.

**Markenfield Hall.** There is no public water supply to this parish which comprises one farmhouse and four cottages. Water is supplied inside the houses from a private reservoir.

**Markington-with-Wallerthwaite.** The water supply is from a borehole to the west of the village; this is pumped to a reservoir on high land near Hob Green and gravitates to the village and to Ingerthorpe. There are 62 houses with piped supplies and 11 on standpipes.

**Menwith-with-Darley.** The water supply to a portion of the village is from a bore hole on land adjoining Station Lane. The water is pumped to a small reservoir near the Methodist Chapel in Sheepte Lane. During the year a 4" C.I. main has been laid through the entire village. This will eventually be incorporated in the Regional Scheme. Seventy-four houses are already connected to this main.

**Mickley.** The water to this hamlet is from a spring in the hill at the West end of the village. The level of this spring is such that at the West end of the village, water can be obtained only by pumping, and in other parts of the village at heights varying from 2 to 4 feet. The nearest trunk main is owned by the Leeds Corporation near Grewelthorpe. In the entire parish there are 12 houses with piped supplies and 51 on standpipes.

**Newby-with-Mulwith.** This parish is comprised of Newby Hall and adjacent farms. It is privately supplied with water.

**North Stanley-with-Sleningford.** There are only three properties on public water mains owned by Ripon Corporation. The village is supplied from wells. A new borehole has been put down to serve the new Council houses erected during the year. It is proposed to extend this supply to the other Council houses and certain private properties.

**Nunwick-cum-Howgrave.** This agricultural parish consists of a few farms, three of which have piped water supplies into the houses from a Ripon Corporation main passing through the parish.

**Sawley.** The village of Sawley is supplied from a public well on the green, and some farms derive their supply from a privately owned reservoir on high land in Moor Lane. There are no public piped supplies. The Council's Engineer is investigating the possibility of supplying the village from the Harrogate Trunk Main.

**Sharow.** Part of this parish is supplied by Ripon Corporation in detail, and 50 houses have water piped inside. The Hall and some of the Estate properties are supplied from a privately owned reservoir, and 8 houses take their supplies from a standpipe at the lower part of the village.

**Skelding.** This is an agricultural parish where each property has its own well or spring.

**Skelton.** The former water supply to this parish owned by the Newby Hall Estate Co. has been superseded by a supply of water from the Ripon City mains. Piped supplies to dwelling houses and farms are now being installed.

**Stonebeck Down.** There is no public supply to the village of Ramsgill which is the most populous centre of the parish. There is a privately owned reservoir in the hill above the village.

**Stonebeck Up.** The village of Middlesmoor derives its water from springs in the high land collected in a reservoir and piped through the village. There are 33 houses with piped supplies inside, and none on standpipes.

**Studley Roger.** Water is supplied to this village by private arrangement between the Ripon Corporation and the Aldfield Estate Co. There are 39 houses with piped supplies inside, and none on standpipes.

**Sutton Grange.** This small parish has no public water supply. Farms and cottages derive their supply from a privately owned reservoir filled from a bore hole by a wind pump.

**Thornthwaite-with-Padside.** This is a scattered agricultural parish in which there is no public water main.

**Thruscross.** This is a scattered agricultural parish in which there is no public water main.

**Warsill.** A scattered agricultural parish with no public water main. Most of the farms have a good water supply piped from a reservoir owned by the Swarcliffe Estate.

**Winksley.** Water is supplied to this village under pressure through a concrete lined 3" main from the Leeds trunk main. There are 17 houses with piped supplies inside, and no houses supplied from standpipes. A scheme has been prepared to disconnect the existing village main from the Leeds trunk main, and a supply is to be taken from the Ripon City trunk main.

#### **PUBLIC CLEANSING.**

A collection of domestic refuse is made fortnightly from the more populated areas of the district and nearly all properties adjacent to the main roads. Refuse is disposed of in the various refuse tips throughout the district, under the control of the Council, these are regularly dressed and levelled and give no cause for complaint. The collection is made under contract with private hauliers, and expires in March, 1953.

At the end of the year the weekly service for the cleansing of pail closets covered 529 premises in the district, an increase of 40 since the last annual report. In October, 1950, the Council purchased a further cleansing vehicle to assist in the above collection, and to service cesspools and septic tanks. This scheme has worked extremely well, and has benefited many properties which cannot take advantage of the sewerage installations in the district.

#### **SHOPS.**

Seventy-two premises in the Area are registered under the Shops Acts. These are made up of village stores and post offices in the more thinly populated portions of the area, with a more specialised type of shop in the town of Pateley Bridge.

Regular inspections are made of these premises, and there has been little cause for complaint.

#### **SMOKE ABATEMENT.**

There have been no cases of nuisance arising from smoke emissions, and no abatement has, therefore, been necessary.

#### **ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.**

There has been no case of infestation of bed bugs during the year.

**FACTORIES ACT, 1947.**

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Act.

**PART I OF THE ACT.****1.—Inspections** for the purposes of the provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	54	68	3	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities ..	—	—	—	—
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority excluding out-workers' Premises ..	—	—	—	—
Total ..	54	68	3	—

**2.—Cases in which defects were found.**

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temp.'re	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate drainage of floors ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient ..	2	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	—	2	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	3	3	—	—	—



**SECTION D.****HOUSING.**

County District—Ripon and Pateley Bridge Rural District.

Number of dwelling houses in the district — 3752.

Number of back-to-back houses included in above — None.

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year.

1 (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Act) — 311.

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose — 563.

2 (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations — Nil.

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose — Nil.

3 Number of dwelling houses needing further action :—

(a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation — 523.

(b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (3) (a) above), found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation — 529.

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers — 73.

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A. Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16, Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs — 1.

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—

(a) By Owners — Nil.

(b) By Local Authority — 1.

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied — 4.

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(a) By Owners — 2.

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners — 2.

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of representations, etc. made in respect of dwelling houses unfit for habitation — Nil.

(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made — Nil.

(3) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders — 2.

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, in respect of which Closing Orders were made — Nil.

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenements or room having been rendered fit — Nil.

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year — 5.

(2) Number of families dwelling therein — 7.

(3) Number of persons dwelling therein — 38.

(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during year — 2.

(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during year — 8.

(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases — 65.

**NEW HOUSES.**

5. Number of new houses provided during the year :—

By Local Authority :— Permanent type .. 46.

Temporary type .. Nil.

By Private Enterprise — 7.

6. Housing Act, 1949.

Any action in connection with Section 20 "Grants to persons other than Local Authorities for the Improvement of Housing accommodation"—One application has been received but has not yet been approved. Others are understood to be pending.

Parish	Acreage	Population		No. of Inhabited Houses (1/12/50)	No. of Council Houses 1919-39	No. of Council Houses 1939-45	No. of Council Houses 1945-50 (Dec.)	Hobhouse Report				No of con- demned Houses
		1931 Census	1931 Census					Cat. A	Cat. B	Cat. C	Cat. D	
Aldfield	.. 1272	97		24	-	-	-	-	8	7	-	-
Azerley	.. 4002	387		112	-	-	-	5	28	11	31	3
Bewerley	.. 5774	664		225	-	-	-	11	51	42	44	-
Birstwith	.. 1802	459		124	-	-	-	29	40	17	1	-
Bishop Monkton	.. 2186	430		165	-	-	10	61	24	20	9	-
Bishop Thornton	.. 3136	409		128	-	-	14	5	15	16	29	-
Bridge Hewick	.. 911	51		21	-	-	8	-	1	5	2	-
Clint	.. 1944	378		126	10	-	-	20	32	9	4	-
Clotherholme	.. 644	118		64	-	-	-	22	12	3	-	-
Copt Hewick	.. 661	139		53	8	-	-	4	9	6	16	4
Dacre	.. 5385	474		149	-	-	-	6	18	26	12	-
Eavestone	.. 1144	43		8	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Fountains Earth	.. 6743	281		84	8	-	-	12	5	13	33	7
Givendale	.. 849	40		9	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-
Grantley	.. 773	161		44	-	-	-	1	6	12	8	1
Grewelthorpe	.. 4399	410		139	-	-	12	14	26	21	9	-
Hartwith-cum-Winsley	.. 5363	770		268	10	-	15	25	61	34	40	1
High and Low Bishopside	.. 6010	1846		609	28	-	16	67	185	77	113	25
Kirkby Malzeard	.. 3488	519		189	-	-	25	20	36	39	9	-
Laverton	.. 6731	257		85	-	-	-	-	5	9	6	-
Lindrick-with-Studley	.. 1518	83		26	-	-	-	8	4	3	-	-
Littlethorpe	.. 2278	359		109	-	-	-	13	27	11	8	-
Markenfield Hall	.. 597	13		5	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Markington-with- Wallerthwaite	.. 3616	491		154	18	-	21	22	26	27	28	-

Parish	Acreage	Population 1931 Census	No. of Inhabited Houses (1/12/50)	No. of Council Houses		Hobhouse Report				No. of con- demned Houses
				1919-39	1939-45 (Dec.)	Cat. A	Cat. B	Cat. C	Cat. D	
Menwith-with-Darley	.. 2861	492	174	8	-	25	50	12	23	-
Newby-with-Mulwith	.. 796	67	17	-	-	-	7	2	2	-
North Stainley-with-Sleningford	.. 4245	383	109	16	12	18	17	12	16	-
Nunwick-cum-Howgrave	.. 820	15	7	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Sawley	.. 3285	265	74	-	-	1	9	15	6	-
Sharow	.. 643	308	59	6	-	11	21	1	5	-
Skelding	.. 990	21	7	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Skelton	.. 927	262	77	6	4	11	13	27	14	4
Stonebeck Down	.. 12508	240	68	-	-	10	10	10	6	-
Stonebeck Up	.. 12511	791	58	-	-	1	9	7	23	4
Studley Roger	.. 988	151	42	-	-	7	9	15	4	-
Sutton Grange	.. 1022	45	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thornthwaite-with-Padside	.. 3475	162	48	-	-	4	2	2	11	-
Thruscross	.. 6529	119	32	-	-	1	3	6	4	-
Warsill	.. 1030	58	15	-	-	3	1	2	1	-
Winksley	.. 730	88	34	-	-	1	-	4	6	-
Common Lands	.. 275	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	24247	12282	3733	118	4	438	779	529	525	49

## **SECTION E.**

### **INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.**

#### **Milk Supply.**

All dairy premises registered under the Milk and Dairies Orders are regularly inspected.

#### **Meat and Other Foods.**

All animals slaughtered for human consumption, with the exception of any casualties which it is necessary to slaughter prior to removal, are dealt with in the abattoir for the City of Ripon, and distributed under the control of the Ministry of Food to the butchers' shops in the rural district.

It is only very rarely that the Inspectors are called upon to deal with unsound food at butchers' shops as all these have refrigerators and it is usually only frozen meat has been sent out, which, upon cutting up, is found to have bone-taint, that condemnation is necessary.

A certain amount of bacon and some few tins of various kinds of food were reported by shop keepers and have been dealt with by Inspectors.

#### **Food Poisoning.**

Four scouts out of seven in camp were seized with abdominal pain, nausea, diarrhoea and prostration after eating stewed and tinned meat. Two were admitted to hospital, but all recovered within 36 hours. Unfortunately all the suspected food had been consumed or destroyed, and material from the victims failed to discover the cause of the outbreak.







TABLE IV—Prevalence and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases—*continued*.

	Erysipelas		Cerebro-Spinal Fever		Other notifiable Diseases	Original Notification		Final Nos.	
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F
Nos. originally notified :—									
Civilians (all ages) ..	4	3	—	—	CIVILIANS	—	1	—	1
Non-Civilians (all ages) ..	—	—	—	—	Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	1	—
Finals Nos. after correction :—					Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—
{ 0—	—	—	—	—	Malaria (contracted in	—	—	—	—
{ 5—	—	—	—	—	England and Wales)	—	—	—	—
{ 15—	—	2	—	—					
{ 45—	1	—	—	—					
{ 65 and over	2	1	—	—					
{ Age N.K.	—	—	—	—	NON-CIVILIANS				
Total Civilians ..	3	3	—	—	Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—
Non-Civilians	—	—	—	—	Malaria (contracted in	—	—	—	—
Total Non-Civilians ..	—	—	—	—	England and Wales)	—	—	—	—

**Diphtheria.**

No notification of diphtheria was received during the year.

**Scarlet Fever.**

Seven confirmed cases were notified. This gives an attack rate of 0.55 per 1,000 population compared with 1.5 for the whole Country and 2.08 for 1949.

**Whooping Cough.**

52 cases were notified, giving a notification rate of 4.05 per 1,000 population. The rate for 1949 was 10.93, and for the Country as a whole 3.6.

Whooping cough is at best a long and debilitating illness for the child victim; at worst it can be fatal, particularly in the very young.

There is undoubtedly an urgent demand by an increasingly enlightened public for the provision of vaccination against this disease under the auspices of local health authorities. In my view sufficient proof of the value of this procedure has now been obtained by the trials conducted for the Medical Research Council, and I hope it will not be long before an efficient vaccine can be prepared in this country and issued through the Public Health Laboratory Service in a similar manner to that for diphtheria immunisation.

**Acute Poliomyelitis.**

There were three notified cases during the year. Two were of adults and one of a child. All made a good recovery. Two of the cases lived on isolated farms and apparently had very limited contact with the more populous centres. The water supply in both cases was above the levels where any sewage pollution was possible, and most minute investigations failed to elicit any likely source of infection.

**Measles.**

There were 27 notifications, compared with 300 for 1949, giving a notification rate of 2.14 compared with 0.70 for England and Wales.

**Pneumonia.**

12 notifications were received, giving a rate of 0.95, compared with 1.47 for 1949 and 0.70 for England and Wales.

**Dysentery.**

Three cases were notified. Dysentery caused by the Sonne organism has become much more common recently in the West Riding, and I think we shall probably hear more of it in the Rural District.

**Erysipelas.**

There were six notifications.

**Tuberculosis.**

There were six notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis during 1950 giving an attack rate of 0.47 per 1,000 population.

There were no non-pulmonary cases notified. One hopes that the better supervision of dairy herds and the pasteurisation of all milk will, in time, stop any further children being infected by this preventable disease. There are still 11 cases in the district.

The following table gives the details from the tuberculosis register :—

	MALES		FEMALES		Total
	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	
Number on Register 1st January, 1950 .. .. .	21	9	13	5	48
New notifications 1950 .. .. .	3	—	4	—	7
Number restored to register having been removed in previous quarter .. .. .	—	—	—	1	1
Cases brought to notice otherwise than by formal notification .. .. .	1	1	1	—	3
Number removed from register 1950 .. .. .	3	4	3	1	11
Number on register 31st Dec., 1950 .. .. .	22	6	15	5	48

#### AGE AND SEX OF NEW CASES AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS—1950.

Age	New Cases.				Cases removed from register due to death.			
	Males		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—25	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	—
—35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—45	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
—55	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—65	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
65 and over	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4	1	4	—	2	1	2	—

#### Cancer.

There were 17 deaths from all forms of cancer during 1950. This gives a mortality rate of 1.35 per 1,000 population as compared with 2.95 for the previous year.



